CULTIVATOR.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

DOCT. CHANNING'S LECTURE.

At the Masonic Temple on Thursday evening Dr. Channing gave a lecture to the Mechanic's Apprentices.

His subject was the intellectual, moral, social and religious improvement of the laboring classes of society. He compared the advantages of our laborers with those of European countries and hoped they might never become so degraded.—He spoke of our superior means—said if he had any who could not spare a portion of their time for intellectual improvement it would be found, generally, to be owing to their own negligence in early life—that the misfortunes of the poor were too often brought on themselves.

He adverted to the modern improved facilities of intercourse with Europe—all, in effect, we were now not half so removed from the poverty and the vices of the laboring classes of the old world as formerly, and feared our proximity might have an unfavorable effect on our habits. He spoke of the temptations to which a life of severe toil exposed our farmers to use the good things of the land in excess and recommended resolution on their part to resist temptation; and to encourage and strengthen such resolution, was strenuous in insisting on intellectual culture.

He spoke favorably of the manual labor system of instruction and saw no good reason why it should not be generally adopted. He insisted that our teachers ought to be better taught, and than good intellects—best in the teacher—were vastly more important, than all the machinery of education that is usually employed; said we might multiply books, maps, and philosophical apparatus at our public colleges, but these availed little compared with industrious, zealous, and active teachers to kindle a proper spirit in the minds of pupils and to lead them to habits of *thinking*.

He spoke of the danger of contracting wasteful habits when business is good and wages high, and insisted on strict economy in all classes that time and means might be devoted to the improvement of the mind. He said it belonged to the laboring classes to insist on being supplied, in crowded cities, with the blessings which God had granted to the wildest savage of the desert—with light—with *pure air* and with *pure water*. That many families were huddled in filthy cellars where they never enjoyed the blessings of either. That landlords should not be allowed to rent dirty and unwholesome habitations to any class of tenants—but that it was especially the duty of the laboring classes, and was in their power, to insist on wholesome habitations and pure water.

Dr. C. insisted it was the duty of the police of the city to see that damp, dark cellars should not be occupied as dwelling houses, and that the government had as good a right to declare such places nuisances as it had to forbid the sale of unwholesome provisions in the markets.

The lecturer was anxious that strenuous efforts should be made by the laboring people themselves to raise their condition above that of the same classes in Europe; and he knew of no way to accomplish this so effectually as by the culture of the intellect.

He dwelt upon the degraded condition of laborers in England, and lamented the extremely unequal distribution of property in that country. He thought much more depended on the proper distribution, than on the amount of property acquired in a country, and that efforts should be made to effect a more equal distribution than has been enjoyed.

CRANBERRIES.

These excellent berries are gathered in abundance in the counties of Middlesex and Norfolk. We believe they are more plenty here than in any part of the Commonwealth. We can hardly say they are cultivated, for they are the spontaneous growth of many of our poorest, wet meadows. Still we have no doubt they may be improved in size and multiplied in quantity by giving them a little attention.

In Concord, Lexington, Carlisle and other towns in Middlesex, these berries are gathered by means of a very simple and cheap rake in which they are held until emptied into the basket which is carried for the purpose. And we have been told by some of the trustees of the Middlesex Society, at one of our meetings, that 60 bushels of cranberries had been gathered by one man in a single day.

The vines of the cranberry are not injured by raking but are rather improved by the process, and when they have been raked for several years in succession, the cranberries may be gathered with greater ease than at first.

These meadows should be flowed during the winter, and the water need not be drawn off until May. The precise time for drawing it off has not yet been settled, and we solicit communications on the subject.

The berry is a quite wholesome fruit and grateful to the taste. And when apples are scarce the price it commands in the market will well repay the farmer for a little attention to his cranberry meadow. Indeed some farmers who are skilled in the art of gathering think these meadows the most profitable lands they possess.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Sir,—Having seen in your last number something said about the best time to cut timber, having been in the practice for about forty years of cutting wood and timber, I have thought fit to make known to you and your numerous readers what I know about cutting timber, from my own experience. About 30 years ago I built a barn; I cut the timber myself in the month of February, on or near the change of the moon; in April the timber was hewn out, and in May the barn was framed; we lacked three small sticks, two studs and one enterdise. I told the carpenter it was a wrong time of the year, and a wrong time in the Moon, for it was near the full; he said he did not believe it would make any difference, so we went into the woods and cut down two smallish white oak trees, took the two studs out of one, and the enterdise out of the other, and framed them in the same day; the frame was not covered until July, so the timber had a good chance to dry, they being well hewed and no bark left on them; a few years after, on examining these sticks, I found they were powder-posted—and about 20 years ago they were taken out and good for nothing, and new ones put in; all the timber remains perfectly good and sound to the present day; I therefore believe that winter is the best time to cut timber, though I do not believe it makes so much odds whether it be cut on the full of the moon or the change of the moon in winter, as it does in the spring, summer and autumn. Timber and fencing stuff cut on the increase of the moon in warm weather, will last but a little while, but cut it on the change of the moon, and peel the bark off the same day, and it will last very well.

H. LAWRENCE.

West Barnstable, January 6.

Mr. Lawrence's communication is very interesting, and ought to excite the attention of those who would cut timber at the best season of the year.

We still want further trials in this line. The most that we yet know, is that timber, cut in certain seasons, is vastly more durable than when cut in other seasons.—[Ed.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Sir,—I am a regular reader of your valuable paper, (as it is taken in our family,) and find much valuable advice in it. I am a young and practical farmer; the first page of your paper is invaluable to me.

* * * *

It is my intention to ask some advice. Last year I ploughed up a piece of green sward, and on it spread five cords of manure. I planted it with ruta baga with your Corn Planter; but owing to my ignorance of its use, I only half seeded it. Do you think I can get another crop of it without any more manure and without injury to the land? It is a light sandy loam. I have a piece of land, of four acres, the soil of which is a heavy loam and a clayey sub-soil, which I also broke up last year, and planted with corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, &c. I wish to get it to grass. I cannot plant it till late, it is so wet. What sort of a crop shall I plant it with this year, and had I not better sow it down to grass next fall? Now in regard to your Corn Planter: Can I use it to plant with in a manured furrow, or must I use it only where the manure is spread on? I approve of manuring in the furrow or hill, whenever possible, and if I can use it so, it will be a great help to me. You will gratify me exceedingly by answering my interrogatories.

Your ob't serv't,

J. A. W.

Cambridge, Jan. 20, 1840.

Our young correspondent seems wholly engrossed by his profession, and inquires of us why we admit anything in our paper, unless it relates to Agriculture.—Perhaps he may in time be tired of dwelling continually on one subject.

We wish our farmers to be acquainted through the medium of our paper, not only with the best modes of farming, but with a history of the legislation of our country. Every farmer ought to have some general knowledge of the laws as they are passed. They are bound to know what their legislators are doing, and one of our objects is to convey to them the facts, and let them form their own judgment from the facts. We take no sides in our paper in the party politics of the day, and we care not how few there are of zealous political partizans. But we should be exceedingly sorry to see the time arrive when our farmers and our mechanics shall take no interest in political events.

We are reminded that our name is "Cultivator." True, we cultivate the soil.—We would also cultivate, and enlighten, and liberalize the mind. We have no idea that all our practical information should be derived from interested or party presses. We would wish to set an example of fair and candid discussion of political economy in its most extended signification.

Now for the turnips. We think our friend J. A. W. need not fear exhausting his land by raising these. We do not find them a great exhauster. They require the surface to be in good heart, to give them a start, but we cannot see that they exhaust the soil one half so much as potatoes do.

As to the Corn-planter for sowing the seed, we have understood that no measures were taken to make the cup narrow for the turnip seed. We fill the cup partly with a bit of cast iron fixed for the purpose, so that the seed may not come out too fast.

The heavey, clayey, wet soil should be put in grass as soon as possible. We never are repaid one half our labor when we attempt to plant such land.

If this land is free from stone, as we believe it is, so that it could be turned flat, it should have been ploughed over about the last of August, and seeded down at once to grass. Then a small quantity of fine manure, spread on the furrow after ploughing, and well harrowed and rolled, would send up a crop of grass that would repay the labor and the expense. Such wet, heavy land never need to be planted. By turning down the green sward, and not pulverizing it, the land will yield good crops a year or two longer than if it had been planted. Grass is not an exhauster, and of course every time this operation is repeated, the land is enriched by the green crop.

As this four acre lot is now situated, we would advise the owner not to plant it. His great object is grass. He may sow turnips on it, broadcast, sometime in June, and in August he may plough them in and seed down to grass. He will thus save more than by planting and buying manure for such land.

The advantages of seeding down in August or September are, we get clear of the weeds that choke us in spring sowing—they are killed by the frost, but the grass survives, and has completely the start of them in spring. And we avoid the summer killing which often happens when we sow grass seed with spring grain.

[From the Farmer's Companion.]

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL BY ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MANURES.

The best way of applying the bone-dust and horn-shavings and horn-piths, that we have tried, is to keep them dry till a short time before they are wanted—then to mix them, in the proportion of a bushel to a load, with unfermented yard or stable dung, to cart to the field, spread broadcast, and immediately cover the whole with the plough. The action of the dung brings on a decomposition of the animal matter, without previous preparation, and its benefits are imparted to the coming crop.—We estimate fifteen loads of manure, thus charged with bone or horn, equal to twenty-five loads without it.

Poudrette is the contents of privies, dried, and rendered as inodorous and inoffensive, by chemical process, as the common earths. This is another species of concentrated manure nearly as powerful as bone-dust; more operative upon a first crop, but less durable in its effects.—It is the most efficient, in its immediate effects, of any manure we have tried. It is applied at the rate of 40 bushels or less to the acre, upon all arable crops, to be sown broadcast, superficially covered, or placed in the hill or drill of hoed crops.—It has long been used about Paris, has become an article of commerce, and is transported to every part of the interior. Manufactories of poudrette have been established in the vicinity of New York, and the demand for the article increases with the supply. Like manufactories will, no doubt, ere long be established near all our large cities; and thus, what would be otherwise a nuisance, and the indirect cause of disease and death, will be converted into vegetable food, and become a source of comfort and of wealth. Let not the sensitive start at this suggestion—the choicest delicacies of the table come from a nauseous mass of animal and vegetable putrefaction!

Urette is animal urine, absorbed and rendered dry by mixture with calcareous earth. It possesses the like fertilizing virtues as poudrette, and is applied in a similar way, and with very similar effect.

Woollen-factory refuse, consisting of woollen-factories, constitute a highly-concentrated manure, and are procured in considerable quantities at the woollen-mills.

Fish are converted into a valuable manure, and are a main dependance of fertility on some parts of Long Island, and other districts near the margin of the sea.—These are most economically used in the form of a compost—the earth with which they are blended absorbing the volatile parts, and permitting a more equal distribution of the fertilizing matters upon the soil.

Sea-weed, or sea-drift, which is so often thrown upon the beach in immense quantities during a storm, is beneficially employed as a manure, not only on account of its vegetable, but of its saline properties. It is employed in composts, in litter for cattle-yards, or is ploughed in in a green state.

Peat earth, or swamp muck, is vegetable food, in an insoluble state, and requires only such a chemical change as shall render it soluble, to convert it into an active manure. This change may be effected in the cattle-yard, in the compost heap, or by admixture with alkaline substances, as lime, ashes, &c.

This earth is generally insoluble in the places where it is deposited, especially when saturated with water. It sometimes is rendered soluble by thorough draining, and by the admixture of sand or loam, and always by being brought in contact with fermenting animal or vegetable matters.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

HARD PROVENDER.

Mr. Holmes:—A singular case occurred in this neighborhood a short time since, which ought to be a caution to all who keep cows, and especially to *millers*.—Maj. Sturges bought a cow of William J. Tracy, miller, (both of this neighborhood,) which he fattened and butchered a few days ago, and on opening the tripe, he found *a pound of old iron* including a large brass jew's-harp bow. Most of the iron consisted of broken nails, and some of them even sticking through the paunch, but the most of them were in the manifold.

Mr Tracy had owned the cow about twenty years, and during that time had fed her occasionally with "screenings" from the grist-mill and that is supposed to be the way she received the iron. She had been lame, but that was attributed to a hook, she received some time ago.—But it was observed by some of the neighbors last summer that there was something singular in her manner of walking. It was said, that she would sometimes be taken very suddenly with something that appeared like the cramp in her hind parts, and she appeared to move her hind legs with much difficulty. I am told that she made good beef. E. Fairfield.

Vassalboro', Jan. 6, 1840.

Mrs. Bell, who was so severely hurt by her clothes taking fire a short time since, died last week.

MECHANIC ARTS.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

The following communication from Dr. Hall will be read with interest at this time. Every family should keep the antidotes named by Dr. Hall, laid up where they can be instantly obtained, in any case of emergency. When an active poison is taken, the only safety of the sufferer is in the *immediate* application of an antidote. A short delay is fatal.

'*Every bitter hath its sweet, every poison its antidote.*'

The repeated cases of poisoning which have recently occurred in this village, have induced me to make public some of the most efficient antidotes for poisons, especially for those which are found in the domestic department of almost every family. I am induced to make these 'antidotes to poisons' public, because in instances of poisoning, from accident or otherwise, the urgency of the case does not allow us to wait for medical assistance, which is scarcely ever obtained without some delay, and consequently of comparatively little or no avail when it is, and the life of an individual is often lost by waiting, when by prompt interference it might have been saved.

I have confined myself to mentioning those antidotes, which are the most simple and the most easily obtained; and it is worthy of notice, that *those* are the very articles that are most effectual. The practice of forcing down large doses of powerful and irritating emetics, which in themselves are almost sufficient to destroy life, cannot be too strongly reprehended. When emetics are necessary, as they sometimes are, especially in these cases of poisoning by substances which produce great torpor of the system, (such as opium and all the narcotics) the safety of the patient requires that the dormant energies of the stomach be aroused. In these cases, nothing is better to be given than ground black mustard, a large teaspoonful of which may be mixed with water and swallowed at once. It operates very promptly—it is perfectly safe, and nothing can be more effectual.

As a general rule, the effects of poisons are better counteracted by antidotes when being taken into the stomach *immediately* after the poison is swallowed, enter into combination with the poison, and form with it a new substance, either harmless in itself, or incapable of being acted on by the fluids of the stomach.

For *Oil of Vitriol*, the best antidote is large doses of Magnesia and water, or what is still better, equal parts of soft soap and water.

For *Aqua Fortis*, same remedy as the last.

For *Oxalic Acid*—(This resembles Epsom Salts, and is often used for bed-bug poison.) Chalk and water renders it perfectly inert, forming an insoluble salt of lime. Magnesia is also a good antidote.

For *Tartar Emetic* in poisonous doses, Peruvian Bark and water renders it harmless; if that cannot be procured, use a strong decoction of tea until it can.

For *Saltpetre*, (which is also sometimes mistaken for salts) a prompt emetic of mustard and water—afterwards mucilages and small doses of laudanum.

For *Opium or Laudanum* in over doses, an emetic of mustard, constant motion in a wagon or otherwise, and the stomach pump, when it can be obtained.

For *Lunar Caustic*, (the principal ingredient in indelible ink,) common salt forms an insoluble substance which is harmless.

For *Corrosive Sublimate*. (This is the most common bed-bug poison, but it has probably destroyed as many persons as bed-bugs.) The whites of eggs mixed with water is the best and most effectual remedy. This should be given until free vomiting takes place. (Albumen renders this poison harmless: the whites of eggs are mostly albumen.)

For *any of the Salts of Copper*. The same remedy as the last.

For *Arsenic*. Three or four cases are reported as having been cured by doses of Magnesia. But the only sure antidote is the *freshly prepared* Hydrated per Oxide of Iron. This is not always at hand, and cannot well be prepared except by a physician or an apothecary. [Hampshire Gazette.

Iron Steamers have been used, and it may be they will prove best. We give the arguments of a writer in the Pearl.

Material for Building. A comparison of iron and wood, as a material for Steamers, has been made. The advantages of Iron are thus enumerated: It is said to be, from 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than wood, and its relative capacity is greater. 430 tons in an iron vessel gives an equal interior to 800 tons wood. The Iron is more durable, without repairs,—one had been used for 16 years, and was then found clean and smooth. Preservation from fire.—Preservation from accidents by leaks, by the division of the hold into departments, and readiness in discovering such accident. Freedom from the engine room smell in the cabins,—and from bilge water. Diminution of danger from lightning, as the whole vessel is a conductor. Temperature, in warm climates. Freedom from insects. Greater power in resisting shocks in striking,—an iron vessel has struck, and has been bruised, but continued perfectly tight, when a wooden vessel so situated, would have gone to pieces. Superior buoyancy. Cheapness in cost.—A few objections, no doubt, might be made in favor of Wood. In a case of decided wreck, and breaking up, there would be no use in sticking to the hull of an Iron vessel in hopes of getting a plank. It might be answered however, that floating apparatus, and materials for rafts, might be provided. The advocates for Iron assert that it will eventually, be generally adopted. One of the Landers prosecuted his discoveries in Africa, on board an Iron Steamer,—a few are in use in the United Kingdom, and one has been plying 21 years on the Seine, France. [Pearl.

From the Mechanic and Farmer, published at Pictou, Nova Scotia, we take the following on a new mode of making cloth. It may set some of our mechanics to thinking.

Manufacture of Cloth. An American has patented in England, and in several other countries of Europe, an invention for making broad or narrow woollen cloths, without spinning or weaving. The Leeds Mercury says:

After an inspection of patterns of the cloths, we say there is every probability of this fabric superseding the usual mode of making cloth by spinning and weaving. The abridgement of labor will be very great. One set of machinery, it is said, not costing more than £600, will be capable of producing 600 yards of woollen cloth, 36 inches in width, per day 12 hours. The machinery would be in a week or two ready for making a trial at Leeds, under the superintendence of the inventor, by a cloth merchant who has an extensive license. A conditional sale has also been made for the patent right for the kingdom of Belgium, for the sum of £20,000.

If a cheap substitute for white lead can be procured, we may afford to keep our houses better painted. The same Nova Scotia paper publishes the following:—

White Lead. A discovery has been made in the neighborhood of Plymouth, of a mineral possessing as a base for paint, all the properties of white lead.—We understand that paints manufactured from the article, have been rigidly tested by exposure for a length of time to all weathers, and that the results have been so satisfactory as to lead to a conclusion that the future consumption of white lead must be very considerably reduced.

Secret worth knowing. How to make three pair of boots last as long as six, and longer:

Seasonable hints. The following extract is from Col. Macrone's "Seasonable Hints," which appeared in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, dated Febuary 3, 1838. After stating the utility of sheep-skin clothing, for persons whose employment renders it necessary that they should be much out of doors, &c., he says:—

"I will not conclude without inviting the attention of your readers to a cheap and easy method of preserving their feet from wet, and their boots from wear. I have only had three pair of boots for the last six years (no shoes,) and I think that I shall not require any others for the next six years to come. The reason is that I treat them in the following manner;—I put a pound of tallow and half a pound of rosin into a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, I warm the boots, and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush, until the sole nor the upper leathers will suck no more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of bees' wax in an ounce of spirits of turpentine, to which add a teaspoonful of lamp-black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over the wax in turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone and shine like a mirror. Tallow, or any other grease becomes rancid, and rots the stitching as well as the leather; but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots or shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing in them cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat, that, with it in the boot, the feet are always warm on the coldest stone floor."

The steamer Natchez, in her regular trip from Havana, arrived at New Orleans, Dec. 22. A steamer there lately made two thousand dollars by taking off from a trader outside, several hundred Africans. This was done under the very nose of the British cruisers stationed there.

A Miss Elizabeth Jordan, of this county, was accidentally shot, on the 25th ult. by her brother, who was carelessly playing with a loaded gun. [Elizabeth City, N. C. Star.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 25, 1840.

On our First Page: *Dwt. Channing's Lecture.—Correspondence*; cutting timber—planting and sowing, wet and cold grounds. *Improvement of the Soil*, by animal and vegetable manures. *Hard Promises.—Antidote for Poisons*; be prepared for accidents. *Iron Steamboats.—Manufacture of Chalk.—White Lead*, a cheap substitute for it. *Secret worth knowing.*

On our Fourth Page: *Poetry, good, native.—House of one's own.—Shooting Stars.—Blue Laws*; It is said these were never enacted but only proposed.—*Report of Secretary of war.—Loss of the Lexington.*

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On Wednesday the Governor met the two houses in convention at half past twelve and read his message. It fills nearly seven close columns in the Journal where we first saw it.

We have here no occasion to say whether we approve of all parts of it, but we do not hesitate to pronounce it *a very able State paper*; and, considering the state of parties in the Commonwealth a very judicious message.

After paying the compliment to his "distinguished predecessor" that he was not superseded on account of any personal preference of the people for himself, but only more fully to establish the "democratic principle," and a few more political flourishes of this kind by way of introduction, we can think of only one sentiment, in the whole message, which will not be likely to be quite as acceptable to the Whig, as to the democratic members.

That single subject is "the independent treasury system" and on this the Whigs cannot agree with him. Indeed the Gov. does not attempt in the least to explain the operation of this system, but only intimates that it will operate well provided we abstain from excessive banking in the several States.

In the second section the Governor feels quite sensible of the honor of being held up so long as a candidate and a representative of the "democratic principle," and in fulfilling his pledge "he will always endeavor daily to regard the wishes, opinions, and rights, of all." This is therefore a good promise to be the Gov. of the State, and not of a party.

The Gov. calls our attention to the gratitude we owe to Divine Goodness in the blessings of health and abundance, and reminds us if we suffer from pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country, in the business it is not owing to any diminution in the bounties of providence, or to any radical defects of our system; we have the felicity of reflecting that our present troubles are all brought upon us by our own folly and cannot be charged to the Governor of the Universe.

The Currency next engaged his attention, and though he expects much, quite too much, from the suppression of small bills, his observations on banking, generally, must be acknowledged to be sound, and we predict he will not find an enlightened legislator to differ from him in either house. He speaks of the difficulty of twenty-six independent sovereignties' uniting to establish a uniform currency, but he does not say a word about giving Congress any more power to establish a uniform system. He says, most truly, that we have been over banking, even in Massachusetts; but that the evil cannot be corrected at once. That all changes in the value of the currency operate unjustly as between debtor and creditor, and that it is one of the most difficult tasks for Government to regulate it properly.

He is opposed to multiplying corporate bodies for any purpose; and points to the danger of allowing banks to suspend specie payment when they may think it convenient—but as Massachusetts Banks have not suspended this season he recommends no rash change, no precipitate action.—He would rather wait the action of the "treasury system" and prepare gradually to control our own banks "if they have not already grown too powerful to be controlled."

He thinks our banking troubles arise in a great measure from the fact that the system is "a monopoly." Now this we own we cannot understand! If we are not greatly mistaken the New York system of free banking will prove—it has already proved—much worse than our own. Lord deliver us from *free banking* in this State. A grant to any, to make *money* out of *paper*, is a highly important grant, and ought to be restrained to more narrow limits — to be still more "exclusive" than it is. That is, it should be a monopoly.

We can think of no grant that is not a monopoly. We must not be terrified by names. If the state grants a lot of land, this is a *monopoly* in the grantee. No other person can meddle with it. The *character* of monopoly is therefore nothing. It is the multiplying of monopolies that creates a jealousy in the community, and proves pernicious to society.

The Governor justly observes that the multiplication of money induces us to buy more of foreigners and to sell to them less, and that this tends to destroy all the benefits we might otherwise derive from the tariff, and is particularly injurious to the manufactures of this State.

He next adverts to the numbers of *private* acts of legislation, and reminds us that of the 900 acts, passed within four years, 700 fall under the denomination of, "special laws," and he considers it quite improper that so much time should be devoted to special legislation, instead of legislating for the whole community. There is much weight in this objection.

In speaking of the rage for internal improvements he thinks that even old Massachusetts has gone too far, and he is almost sorry she lent her name to the Railroad corporations. But he says we must not now fall back. "We must do as we have agreed to." This is our doctrine.—We are now holden for about five millions for these corporations. He does not say we have ample security by mortgage of the property—but we have.

He next calls our attention to the debt, proper, of the State; and thinks it may be paid off well enough if we look to it in season, and dont pay away too much in high salaries, &c. He says for several years we have been running behind hand when we might have paid up as we went And that it may now be paid by prudence without laying any tax. For this purpose he proposes to reduce salaries *if any officers are paid too much*—also to reduce the number of officers.

He says the vacancy now created on the bench of the Supreme Court reduces the number of judges to four, and he recommends the alteration of the law providing for five, and reducing the number—then there will be no vacancy to be filled. Now stand back, all expectants!

He proposes important alterations in the judicial system, giving concurrent jurisdiction more extensively to the Common Pleas, and not allowing any appeal, as a matter of course, after one trial by jury. This will be right. The English never allow but one trial by jury, when that has been a fair one.

Next comes the Militia; and he thinks the law should be altered. So do others think. Education is spoken of as an important affair, where all should be put in good trim for voting for rulers. And the poor, the weak, the unfortunate, must have the aid and the encouragement of the government.

Now for sumptuary laws. He says, "some governments have prescribed the cut of the hair, and the fashion of dress"—"others have regulated regimen and diet, and established the prices of articles of consumption." That in the early settlement of our country, laws were made to compel attendance on public worship, &c. &c., but that it seems now to be universally admitted to be best to let every one worship according to conscience.

As to what is called Temperance, he says moral suasion was at first relied on, and extraordinary and unexpected success attended the labors of those who relied on it and were engaged in the enterprise of reasoning and setting a good example. "That the use of spirituous liquors had greatly diminished, and the desired reform promised to be eminently successful."—"But recently the movement in some instances *has been retrograde*." "And that it cannot be disguised that the consumption of alcoholic liquors has been greater during the last year than in any one of several preceding years—many suppose it is owing to the act of 1838." He says "the Statute *has proved ineffective*." "It has disturbed the peace and good order of society by the discord and animosity which it has engendered among the people,—has produced much moral and political evil." "I therefore *recommend its repeal*."

He says the cost of criminal proceedings have been much enhanced by prosecutions under this law. He recommends reform in the criminal code, and wishes our punishments were less severe He says truly, that the certainty of punishment is more effectual to deter men from crime, than the severity of punishment.—And that milder punishments are more certain than severe ones where there is trial by jury. He finally thinks it not best to punish capitally in any case except that of murder.

He objects to the Senatorial basis, and thinks if the constitution is altered, this feature should be expunged. So do we. Not that it avails aught in practice, for in every contest, at the ballot box, between the rich and the poor, the latter are always victorious. It is right that property should be represented, in some shape, that it may be protected. But this provision is of no avail. Popular rights are as triumphant at the polls, in Boston, the richest district, as in the poorest.

The Governor seems to think the poor man is not sufficiently protected at the polls when he wants to slip in a secret vote; and we infer he would like a provision that rich men should not look on during the performance of the act. If we rightly remember, we once had a statute that inflicted a heavy penalty on a Selectman if he had the presumption to look at a vote when it was going into the ballot box—while another statute required the Selectmen to watch close lest a voter should smuggle in a dozen instead of one!

The Governor also says—and most truly—our House of Representatives is quite too numerous, and ought to be reduced. He thinks we have more men in the field than can labor to advantage.

He finally says if he thinks of any other subject, he will take another opportunity to name it to them when there may be more time. That he cannot hope his recommendations will meet the approbation of all, but he wishes them to be candidly considered, and he agrees, when called upon to examine their acts, he will do it with a high regard to their opinions, and with the deference due to the co-ordinate branches of the government.

On the whole the address is statesmanlike, and the Governor has very cautiously avoided the use of any expressions that would necessarily give offence to those who differ from him in political sentiment.

We see no good reason why the Democratic Governor cannot get along very harmoniously with the most numerous portion of Whig legislators.

Massachusetts Lemons. Col. Bigelow has just shown us a couple of lemons,—grown in his green-house in Medford,—which are larger than we ever imagined such fruit could grow.

One of them measured over fifteen inches in circumference on the average—measuring lengthwise and transversely.—They were on the green stem which has just been cut, and the leaf on the stem, bore the sign of the middle of June.

We understand they never attain to this size in their native Isles. They are a beautiful sample of fruit, and show what may be accomplished by skilful cultivation.

Caleb N. Bement, of Three Hills Farm! Where on earth can that be?—is making [illegible] of the New England Farmer to complain of the Boston Cultivator for not publishing his *second* letter on the birth and parentage of Mr. Turner's pigs, which Mr. T. once advertised in our paper for sale.

When we have nothing else to publish we *may* take Mr. B.'s letter and enter into the controversy between him and our advertising friend.

If we can find out where Three Hills Farm is, we will send on our bill for inserting his first letter, which is not paid for.

Culture of the Beet. It is said that David L. Child, Esq., has published a book of 150 pages, on the culture of this root. We have not seen it.

David L. Child, Esq. has been awarded a premium of $100, by the Mass. Agricultural Society, by his efforts in behalf of the culture of the Beet, and the manufacture of beet sugar. He also received a medal at the late Mechanics' Fair in Boston. He has a book just coming from the Boston press upon the subject of Beet Sugar—which is stated to be a valuable book, containing a great deal of information, collected during an absence of eighteen months in Europe, during which time the author devoted all his time to the investigation of facts connected with this subject, and recently confirmed by extensive experiments in this country.

Accidents, &c. Mr. Wm. Alexander of this place, was shot a few days ago, by the accidental discharge of a double-barrelled gun, which he was loading; he lingered in great agony until yesterday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings.

A man by the name of Richard Stone was killed in this county, last week, by another named Simmons, whom he had attacked with an axe. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of *justifiable homicide*. [Elizabeth City, N. C., Star.

Lieut. Governor Mundy, of Michigan, while proceeding from the Senate chamber, at Detroit, Dec. 26th, was assaulted and severely cowhided, and his face cut, by Col. Edward Brooks. The latter, in a card, states that it was an affair altogether of a private nature, apart from politics, and that he had thought, at the time, the party attacked was no longer Lt. Governor.

By two arrivals from Mexico, over $200,000 in specie had been received in New Orleans. A letter to the editors of the Bee, dated Tampico, Dec. 19th, after confirming the news of the capture of Metamoras, states that business was completely stagnant at Tampico.

Fire at Canton. Monday morning at about three o'clock, the celebrated hardware manufactory, at Canton, was destroyed by fire. The loss, we understand, is mostly in the building, which cost $20,000, and was entirely consumed.—Insured for $11,500.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Wednesday, Jan. 15. In the Senate, the discussion upon the Sub-Treasury Bill was resumed, it being on Mr. Buchanan's proposition to increase the salaries of the Treasurers of the Mint at Philadelphia and of the Branch mint at New Orleans.

Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, was for giving good salaries for the performance of important duties. If you want responsible men to perform great services, you must pay them for it, otherwise Tom, Dick and Harry would be appointed to fill those places.

Mr. Allen said he was opposed to all respectability grounded on property.

Mr. Grundy was for giving Treasurers less pay than more intellectual officers.—All they had to do was to keep the public money. Again the bill did not speak fairly as to the expenditures of the bill. We should hear much of expenses by and by, and the bill showed the truth upon its face.

In the House. The unfinished business of yesterday came up in order, and a fourth and last amendment was proposed, in the form of a resolution, that after the present session, the Speaker direct the desk to be removed from the front of the Speaker's Chair.

Loud cries of "No"—"No"—were heard in all parts of the Hall.

Mr. Hoffman, of New York, stated the object of the resolution. It was to save time and expense—to lessen the comforts of members in the Hall of the House of Representatives, which were too many for the proper performance of the member.

Mr. Banks opposed the proposition, and Mr. Williams of North Carolina, moved that it lie upon the table. A division was called, and the motion sustained.

Mr. Walter Coles of Va. proposed that a Rule be inserted between the 54th and 55th Rules, to the end that all memorials asking for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or referring in any manner to the buying or selling of Slaves in the States or Territories, be laid upon the table without debate. Mr. Coles made a long defence of his motion, speaking of the time which was consumed in the consideration of Abolition Petitions, and commenting upon the inflammatory matter contained in the petitions. Mr. C. said that if he had his own way, he would burn up the Abolition memorials—all of them—for they deserved no better fate. In conclusion, Mr. Coles moved the Previous Question.

The motion being made by the gentleman, who had spoken at length, created some excitement in the House. Many members were upon the floor to reply if opportunity offered.

Mr. Granger, of New York—"I rise to address myself to the courtesy of the gentleman from Virginia."

The Speaker—It is not in order.

Mr. Granger—(the House in great confusion,) "I have a right to ask a question by the consent of the House—and I ask that I may put that question to the honorable member from Virginia, (Mr. Coles,) I wish that since he has sustained his vague resolution—

Cries of "order"—"order," were heard in all parts of the Hall.

Mr. Granger—Then I demand the ayes and noes upon the seconding of the previous question.

Mr. Peck, of New York, moved a call of the House, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Monroe, of New York, entreated Mr. Coles to withdraw his motion for one moment.

The Speaker said "the gentleman from New York is not in order."

Mr. Monroe—not heeding—begged him to withdraw. "I will not vote upon the question unless I can give my reasons for my vote.

The Speaker instructed Mr. Monroe to take his seat, and the yeas and nays were then called upon the proposition whether there should be a call of the House.—Ayes 85, noes 113.

Several propositions in regard to points of order were submitted, and the debate was continued until the cars left. During the discussion there was a good deal of excitement and confusion.

Thursday, Jan. 16. In the Senate, the following important bill was passed, and sent to the House for concurrence. It was brought forward by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts.

The Bill is entitled "An act to refund the money paid and to cancel the bonds given to secure duties upon vessels and their cargoes employed in the Whale Fishery."

The new law of the Senate says, "That all vessels which have cleared, or hereafter may clear with registers for the purpose of engaging in the Whale fishery, shall be deemed to have lawful and sufficient papers for such voyages; and all vessels which have been enrolled and licensed for like voyages shall have the same privileges and measures of protection as if they had sailed with registers, until their respective voyages are completed."

The second section says "that all forfeitures, fees, duties and charges of every description required of the crews of such vessels, or assessed upon the vessels, or cargoes, being the produce of such fishery, because of a supposed insufficiency of a register to exempt them from such claims, are remitted; and all bonds given for such cause are cancelled, and the Secretary of the Treasury is required to refund all such monies to the rightful claimants."

In the House, the debate continued on the subject of amending the Rules in regard to the Abolition of Slavery, in the District of Columbia.

Friday, Jan. 17. In the Senate, the resolution offered the other day by Mr. Williams, calling for certain correspondence in relation to the Maine Boundary, came up to-day in order, along with an amendment offered by Mr. Ruggles of Maine.

Mr. Buchanan, who is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said he had no objection to the passage of the amendment if it was pressed. But he thought it implied some censure on the President, and he therefore, would prefer that the mover would withdraw it. The President had already stated in his annual message that he had done nothing; that no case had arisen which made it proper for him to use the means which had been intrusted to him. Every Senator, he added, must know what answer the President would give. It could be nothing more than what he had already said.

With regard to the question, Mr Buchanan said *he was apprehensive of having serious difficulties with Great Britain before the controversy is ended.* He had, however, entire confidence in the energy and prudence of the President. The question, he adeed, was at a *crisis* at the opening of the present Congress. *The President had not thought prudent to communicate* ALL *the circumstances of the case;* and for his part he would have been better pleased if the President had been trusted with the entire conduct of the negotiations, without being called upon to produce paper, at this stage of the business.

Mr. Ruggles disclaimed the idea that the resolution cast any censure on the President. He only wished to know what had been *done* by the executive, as well as what had been said. *He also feared that serious difficulties would arise before this dispute was finally settled;* and he presumed that the President had taken some precautionary measures. He asked what they were.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, said that he could not perceive any implication of censure in the resolution. Is a simple inquiry of the kind to be deemed improper, and to indicate censure? If, said he, the President is to be considered so sensitive, is nothing to be allowed to a State, having so great a paramount interest in the dispute? While we take care to guard the President against any offensive imputations, let us not be unmindful of the sensibility and the opinions of a sovereign State. He was not anxious to find fault with the Chief Magistrate. That officer is amenable to censure enough on other points, without going out of the way to seek grounds of complaint. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Buchanan expressed his consent to the amendment, after Mr. Clay's declaration that it implied no censure.

The amendment was then agreed to; and the whole resolution so amended was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

The *House* proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, being the motion of Mr. Graves to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Coles of Viginia, for the disposal of Abolition petitions and memorials, was laid on the table.

A long and rather desultory debate arose, principally confined to points of order, after which Mr. Colquett was granted leave to speak. He took the floor, and went into a long exposition of his sentiments on this agitating question.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Binney, of Boston, presented a petition of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company for leave to increase their capital stock; and on motion of Mr. Curtis, of Boston, a petition of Thomas Cordis and others was taken up, and both petitions were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Nash, of Peru, presented the petitions of Daniel Mack and ninety-nine others, and of Joseph Knight, and others, that provision may be made by law for the education of laborers upon the public works. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Henderson, of Sunderland, presented the petition of Charles Cooley and thirty-two others, that School districts may be allowed to assess themselves. Referred to the above Committee.

Mr. Hyde, of Southbridge, presented the petition of Nathaniel Hunt, guardian of the Dudley Indians, relating to intrusions upon lands belonging to them.—Committee not appointed.

Mr. Bradburn, of Nantucket, presented *forty-four* petitions relating to slavery—some being against the admission of Florida into the Union, some for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, others for repealing the laws making a distinction in color, and the law against intermarriage between persons of different color. These petitions were severally referred to the Joint Committee on Slavery.

Mr. Payson, of Holliston, and Mr. Kimball, of Bradford, also presented two petitions each, upon the above-mentioned topics, and they were referred accordingly.

Quite a large number of these anti-slavery petitions were signed by women.—In all, male and female, the signatures amounted to full four thousand five hundred.

Ordered, in concurrence, that Messrs. Willard and Sumner, of the Senate, and Messrs. Francis, of Boston, Belden, of Sandisfield, and Southgate, of Leicester, of the House, be a committee to wait on the Hon. George Hull, and inform him of his election as Lieut. Governor, and that the two Branches of the General Court are ready to attend upon him, in taking and subscribing the oaths of office.

Mr. Presbury of Taunton, from the committee appointed to inform Hon. Marcus Morton of his election as Governor, reported that he accepted the office, and would attend in the Representatives' chamber this day at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking and subscribing to the oaths of office.

Mr. Francis, from the Committee appointed to wait on the Lieut. Governor, reported that he would attend at 12 o'clock, to be sworn into office.

At 12 o'clock, the two Branches met in convention. After they separated

Mr. Parsons, of Boston, from the Committee on Elections, reported that the remonstrants against the election of the members from Boylston have leave to withdraw.

On motion of Mr. Parsons, it was ordered, that the report of the Committee on Elections, of one of the members of Barnstable, and one of the members of Westborough, be printed.

On motion of Mr. Gray, of Boston, it was ordered, that the Treasurer be directed to submit to this House, an estimate of the probable current income of the present year, and of the probable amount of the expenses of the same, including from said estimate the balance in the Treasury on the first day of January, and excluding also all demands upon the Treasury, payable before that time.

Mr. Webb, of Salem, offered an order that ——— be a committee, with such as the Senate may join, to consider whether any measures may be devised by which the early presentation of petitions, returns of orders of notice thereon, and an early day, may be secured, and the business of the session be so arranged and matured, that the session may be brought to a close on or before the first day of March next, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Allen, of Northfield, offered an amendment to the order, that the committee should report on or before the first day of February. Mr. Webb accepted the amendment, and the order was adopted.

In Senate, January 20th.—Sundry petitions were presented, and referred to their appropriate committees severally, in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Sumner—

Ordered, That a committee be appointed, to join with such as the House may appoint, to consider the expediency of urging upon the government the necessity and importance of providing effective measures for the proper regulation and management of steamboats; and Messrs. Sumner and [illegible] were appointed thereon. Sent down for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Whitmarsh—

Ordered, That the Committee on Railways and Canals be instructed to consider the expediency of taxing Railroads as real estate, in the several towns in which such Roads may be located. Sent down for concurrence.

Mr Whitmarsh, in offering this order, observed that he had for several years in succession presented an order of the like nature, and that he had now made up his mind to continue to do so, as he should have the honor to continue at the Board, until something should be accomplished.

He was aware that there might seem, at first, an occasion for explaining his motives to the members of the Board, and he accordingly said he was not for the sake of indulging pertinacity of opinion, but he was thus earnest, but from an honest conviction of the right. A great proportion of this kind of property is owned out of the Commonwealth, and out of the country; and shall these corporations, exercising the immense influence they now do, be benefited at the expense of others, without bearing their proportion, even ministers of the Gospel benefited by the influence, and preach up the morality of Railroads?

Mr. W. concluded by saying, that it was his duty to look into the matter, and he wished the Board to consider this order as stereotyped, so long as he should sit at the Board.

On motion of Mr. Davis—

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire what alterations, if any, are needed in the law relating to mortgages of personal property.

The Annual report of the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Corporation was committed in concurrence to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. Dwight presented the Report of the Worcester and Branch Railroad Corporation—committed to the Committee on Railroads and Canals. Sent down for concurrence.

An Order from the House appointing Messrs. Bigelow of Salem, Allen, of Prescott, and Stevens, of Boston, with such as the Senate may join, a committee to consider whether measures may be devised by which the early presentation of petitions and the early return of Orders of Notice, at an early day may be secured, and the business of the session so arranged and matured as that the session may be brought to a close on or before the first day of March next, was taken up in concurrence, and the joint committee be directed to report on or before the first day of February next, was adopted in concurrence, and Messrs. Morey and Lincoln were joined.

Mr. Hooper from the Special Joint Committee, to whom was referred the order of the 3d inst., submitted a report, accompanied with a bill concerning the Small Pox, and the report was read, laid on the table, and together with the bill ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Sprague,

Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of providing by law for the performance of marriages, marriage laws, &c. &c., were referred to the Committee on the petitions of Elizabeth Chase and others in concurrence.

Adjourned.

In the House, the several divisions being called in order, a variety of petitions were presented.

By Mr. Savery, of Wareham, the petition of Ebenezer Nye and others, praying that the County Commissioners of Plymouth, may be authorized to lay out and bridge over the navigable waters of Wareham River;

By Mr. Bassett, of Barnstable, petition of Ichabod Ellet and others, for leave to build a bridge over the water of Snow's creek, in Barnstable;

By the same, petition of James Lewis and others, for leave to build a bridge over Oyster river;

By Mr. Hunting, of Boston, petition of Rufus Ellis, Treasurer of the County of Suffolk, relating to the salary of the County-Attorney;

By Mr. Bigelow, of Reading, petition of Ebenezer Richardson, for indemnification of loss sustained by the fraud of Edward W. Bradley;

By Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, petition of Ebenezer Ordway, for compensation for services rendered the Commonwealth in relation to the public lands;

By Mr. Gooch, of Newburyport, petition of Benjamin G. Gerrish, for a grant of land;

By Mr. Fletcher, of Westford, petition of Ira Hosmer and others, concerning the fencing of a certain common in Westford;

By Mr. Hayden of Marlborough, petition of Ebenezer Newton and others, for annexation from Southborough to Northborough;

By Mr. Wright, of Lowell, petition of the Directors of the South Congregational Meeting House, in Lowell, for authority to assess their pews;

By Mr. Rogers, of Salem, petition of the Marine Insurance Co., of Salem, for the renewal of their charter;

By Mr. Atkins, of Truro, a remonstrance against the location of that town, against the petition of Nathaniel Dyer and others, to build a bridge over water in that town;

By Mr. Holmes, of Kingston, seven petitions on the subject of slavery;

By Mr. Shipman, of Hadley, one ditto.

By Mr. Allen, of Northfield, ditto.

By Mr. Lemon, of Boylston, ditto;

By Mr. Kimball, of Bradford, four on ditto.

Four petitions were presented for changes of Railroads, and, with those above named, were severally referred to the appropriate committee.

The accounts concerning the hospital on Rainsford Island, and was referred in concurrence to the Committee on Accounts.

Several petitions, and also reports from Railroad Companies were taken from the files and referred.

Ordered, in concurrence, that the Committee on Railways and Canals be instructed to consider the expediency of taxing railroads as real estate, in the several towns in which they are located.

Tuesday, Jan. 21. Senate.—Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of providing by law for the recovery of damages from the proprietors of Railroads, Steamboats, Stage Coaches, by the heirs of persons killed through the negligence or carelessness of said proprietors or their agents.

The petitions of William Nye and others, that County Commissioners be empowered to lay out surrended parts of pikes as highways, was taken from the files of last year and committed to the Committees on Roads and Bridges.

The several petitions and remonstrances of last year, relating to pilotage

Vineyard Sound, were taken from the files and committed.

Ordered. That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of enacting a general law, by which any number of individuals wishing the benefit of acting in a corporate capacity, either as mutual insurance companies against fires, or other casualties, or for manufacturing purposes, may incorporate themselves in the same or a similar manner as is now provided for the organization of social libraries and religious societies—or the expediency of so modifying the law respecting limited partnerships as will accomplish the above purpose.

Pursuant to assignment the two branches met in convention, for the purpose of electing councillors.

Ordered, That the Committee on Education be requested to report a bill forthwith making provision for a division of the income of the Massachusetts School Fund, and also providing that hereafter a regular and prompt division of the interest of that fund shall be made in the month of January annually.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be directed to inquire whether some further provisions of law, are not expedient and necessary, for the protection of the property of married females.

An order concerning a modification of the insolvent law was laid on the table.

The Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred an application of the Commissioners on Agriculture, for the use of the Representatives' Chamber, reported in favor of granting them the use of the same on Thursday evening, until otherwise ordered.

Sundry petitions relating to Slavery were referred to the Committee on Slavery, &c.

Mr. Howland of New Bedford, had leave of absence.

Wednesday, Jan. 22. In Senate.—Sundry petitions were committed to their appropriate committees in concurrence.

An order from the House, committing the bill of last year "concerning the Militia," with instructions to report the same to the House as soon as practicable, with such amendments as they may deem expedient, to Messrs. Loring of Hingham, Peabody of Salem, Winthrop of Watertown, Bacon of Sandwich, Bigelow of Boston, Stone of Roxbury, Reed of Pawtucket, Webster of Stockbridge, Mattoon of Amherst, Allen of Tisbury, Heard of Worcester, and Carpenter of Wilbraham, with such as the Senate may join, was adopted in concurrence, and Messrs. Quincy, Pond, J. S. Williams, Lincoln, Hastings, Marston and Brown were joined.

The President communicated letters from Messrs. David A. Simmons, John R. Adan, James H. Duncan, Joseph Grinnell, Nathaniel M. Davis and Charles Hudson, severally signifying their acceptance of the office of Councillors, severally read and sent down.

Mr. Savage, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported an order of notice on the petition of the proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack river.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported orders of notice on the petition of Samuel Leland and others, and the 10th Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation. Severally accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of making provisions by law relative to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the Clerk was charged with a message to the House, to propose a Convention of the two branches at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of qualifying such Councillors elect as may be present for that purpose.

The two branches met in Convention, and Messrs. John R. Adan, David A. Simmons, James H. Duncan, Joseph Grinnell, Nathaniel M. Davis and Charles Hudson came in and severally took and subscribed the oaths required to qualify them for the discharge of their duties as Councillors, after which the two Houses separated.

On motion of Mr. Hooper,

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed, to be joined, to inform the Governor that the two branches of the legislature are now proceeded upon public business, and are ready to receive such communication as he may please to make to them, and Messrs. Hooper and Hubbard were appointed thereon.

Sent down for concurrence.

Came up concurred, and Messrs. Greele of Boston, Allen of Northfield, and Lamson of Boylston are joined.

Mr. Hooper from the above Committee reported, that the Governor would make a communication to the two branches in Convention at half past 12 o'clock to-day.

Subsequently, the House, by Mr. Cushing their Clerk, announced their concurrence in the above proposition, and in pursuance thereof the two Houses met in Convention, and Messrs. Sprague, Mansur and Bowdoin of the Senate, and Messrs Phelps of Hadley, Stone of Lynn, Wheeler of Bolton, and Church of Westport, of the House, were appointed a Committee to inform the Governor that the two Houses are now convened and are ready to receive his communication.

Subsequently, the Committee returned, accompanied by the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Council, and the Governor submitted to the two branches of the Legislature, an address relating to the general concerns of the Commonwealth. After which he withdrew, and the two Houses separated.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the Address of the Governor was taken up and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

In the House.—A number of petitions were received, and reserved.

Mr. Emerson, of Boston, submitted an order, that —— be a committee to inquire into the possibility of regulating the ventilation of the House.

Mr. E. also submitted an order for instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the expediency of enlarging the Representatives' Hall.

Mr. E. after his order was read, made well-timed remarks respecting the foul air generated in the hall. He said there was not a penitentiary in the country, which was not better ventillated. He was sure that there was not a farmer in the House who would confine his sheep in such an atmosphere as was hour after hour breathed by the members of the House.

It was voted to print three thousand copies of Governor Morton's Message.

THE NEW-JERSEY TRANSPORTATION AND MURDER COMPANY.

This is the title given by the Evening Chronicle to that famous company which for years has been using dishonorable means to run down every rival boat between Providence and New York,—setting their fare from *one* to *seven* dollars, and rising in proportion to the necessities of the traveller. When other boats were at hand, this rich company has been mean enough to set their fare at one half the sum for which it could be afforded.

The LEXINGTON was one of their boats. The bodies of 29 of the victims of this *honorable* concern were carried to New York on Saturday last, and on Sunday the Coroner held an inquest over them.

The New York Atlas states that when the Lexington came last to the wharf in that city, *she was on fire!* And that some of the goods were damaged for which the company paid damages to prevent the circumstance being made known!! Is there no law in Venice?

Mr. Mason, of the Gloucester Hotel, and surveyor of that port, is added to the number of the sufferers. He has left a wife and six children.

The name of the captain of the sloop Improvement, who refused to go to the burning wreck and save the sufferers, lest he might not get over the bar ere the tide fell is WM TIRRELL. His name must not be forgotten.

THE LEXINGTON. A letter from Capt. Comstock, who is cruising in the Steamboat Statesman, for the purpose of picking up bodies, and property from the wreck of the Lexington, written from Miller's Landing, says that he there learned that "a man had come ashore on a bale of cotton, alive, fifteen miles to the eastward of this place, to which I immediately repaired. Here I could not effect a landing owing to the large quantities of ice drifted in by the strong northerly wind. We however crowded the Steamer in near enough the shore to converse with persons drawn to to the beach by our signals, and from them learned the fact that Mr. David Crowley, 2d mate, had drifted ashore near there upon a bale of cotton on Wednesday night at nine o'clock, having been *forty-eight hours exposed to the severity of the weather*, after which he made his way through large quantities of ice and snow before gaining the beach, and *then walked* three quarters of a mile to the house where he now is.—His hands are little frozen, his feet and legs are considerably so. He is not able however to be moved at present. This I have been told by persons who saw him to-day. It appears next to an impossibility, considering the severity of the weather, but it is undoubtedly true."

"Capt. Wm. Terrell, master of the sloop Improvement, was with his vessel, within four or five miles of the Lexington at the time she commenced burning, and thinks if he had immediately repaired to her assistance, he could have saved a great number of lives. The reason he gives for not doing so is, *that he would have lost his tide over the bar* at the port to which he was bound, and accordingly pursued his inhuman course leaving upwards of one hundred persons to die the worst of deaths. The circumstance of this unprecedented cruelty will hereafter be more clearly exposed, and I trust he will receive its merited deserts."

I saw Capt. Manchestar at Southport, on Wednesday night, who perfectly corroborates Capt. Hiliard's statement, showing how collected each must have been in his perilous situation. He also assured me that he had perfect command of the boat until driven from the wheel-house by the fire. He is not sufficiently recovered to come to New York.

The New York Star says—"We are requested to say that the following persons were not on board the Lexington. as stated in the morning papers: Mrs. Palmer, wife of Capt. Palmer, of the packet ship Garrick; Hiram W. Warner, of the firm of Warner, Loop & Bliss; and G. H. Woodward of Philadelphia; and Noah Hinckley of Portland."

The following premiums and gratuities were awarded by the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, at their meeting, Dec. 21, 1839,—in addition to $337, ordered to be paid in September previous, viz:—

To Dr. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, for his experiments in the application of Manures, 1st premium,	$20 00
To John Keely, of Haverhill, for his experiments on turning green crops as a manure, a gratuity of	10 00
To Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, for his experiments in the cultivation of Indian corn, his crop being more than 87 bushels to the acre, 1st premium,	10 00
To Wm. Williams, of Rowley, for do. a gratuity of	5 00
To Richard Jaques, of Newbury, for Oats, 1st premium,	10 00
To the Town Farm, in Danvers, for a field of Rye containing three acres, 1st premium,	10 00
To Moses French, of Salisbury, for Barley, a gratuity of	5 00
To Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, of Bradford, for do.	5 00
Amounting to	$75 00

Attest. JOHN W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

The President of Texas has forbidden, by proclamation, the interference of Texans with the Mexican civil war.

FARMERS' MEETING,

IN THE STATE HOUSE.

On Thursday evening the farmers had another meeting. The travelling was so wet and slippery that the house was not so full as it otherwise would have been.

Rev. Mr. Colman. the commissioner, opened the meeting and made some general observations as to the best mode of arrangement for holding future meetings.

The Hon. Mr. King, President of the Senate, presided during the evening.—The Commissioner stated some interesting facts respecting a kind of green-sand, or marl, that has been lately found in New Jersey. It seems to possess highly fertilizing qualities, and operates as a permanent manure, altering in some degree the nature of the soil. This sand may be obtained, he said, at 7 cents the bushel at the pit, while farmers are buying spent ashes at 10 or 12 cents, which are not near so valuable as the marl.

Doct. Charles T. Jackson was requested to make some observations on soils and on manures. He observed that all soils are formed of decomposed rocks.—He named several kinds as the Feldspar, the Mica, &c., and that each kind of rock when decomposed, forms its own peculiar soil.

As to the green sand above spoken of, he said it contained potash and iron. He thought each kind of soil suited for its peculiar growth. That soils abounding in lime were best for wheat—that a granite soil was best for corn. That soils are found in numerous instances to overlap each other. and that the upper soil would be found to have been carried, in general, to a great distance South.—That the Thomaston limestone was overlaid with a soil quite destitute of lime—that these transported soils were often a rich alluvion, and were reduced to a great degree of fineness—and that the more they were mixed up and composed of different ingredients, the more fertile they proved.

The Doctor spoke of the alluvion at the mouths of the Nile and the Mississippi—that vegetable and mineral matter were much mixed in those soils, and that the component particles were exceedingly fine or comminuted—this arose most probably from attrition or rubbing of particle against particle—that minerals act powerfully on vegetation—that electricity was a powerful agent in vegetation.

He spoke much of the formation of peat and of its use as manure—adopted the common doctrine that lime was capital to neutralise the acid in it, but he agreed that *stable manure* was still better, and recommended some of both—that there were various acids in peat, and that probably all manures were converted into salts before being absorbed by vegetables.

He observed that the spongioles, or extremities, of the roots of vegetables, were not open-mouthed to receive their food—but that some membranous substance, like a bladder, was spread over them, and absorption took place through this membrane in a wonderful manner.

He explained an experiment made by a Frenchman, showing how absorption can be made to take place artificially.

We will publish the very interesting experiment on our farming page next week.

A committee was chosen to make arrangements for the next meeting, which will be held at the same place on Thursday next, commencing at 7 P. M. All who take an interest in Agriculture are invited to attend.

TREASON. As the benefactors of mankind should be held in grateful remembrance the names of monsters must not too soon be forgotten.

WILLIAM TIRRELL,

is the Captain who, for the sake of saving a penny refused to lend a hand to save his burning—drowning countrymen!

Let his name be ever held up as a beacon to warn us of the odiousness of selfishness. It should be allied to Arnold's.

NEWS. The mails bring us nothing late from the South. Members of Congress are talking leisurely of the Subtreasury—Black petitions—N. Jersey election—Equal rights—and other Arts.

THE MARKETS. No great variation from last weeks prices. Whole hogs go a little higher—6 to 7 is the current story through the market hall.

☞ Doct. Angier of Medford has advertised in some of the papers a Truss of the best construction. We shall give a particular description of it next week.

☞ The Governor and Lieut. Governor visited the Tremont Theatre last evening.

EQUAL RIGHTS. A man occupying one half the sidewalk with his person, and the other half with his umbrella.

☞ The House of Representatives has been for some time engaged in good earnest in the labor of repealing the license law. We hear not a single voice raised in favor of its continuance. All who say any thing on that point admit it has been an injury to the temperance cause.

Mr. Thayer of Braintree lamented that so few of last year's members were in the House. If they could have been present he could calculate better what could be done.

FROM JAMAICA. News from Jamaica as late as the 15th of December has been received at New Orleans. Her B. M. schooner Skipjack had brought into Montego Bay, a prize, the Portuguese brig Ulysses, with five hundred and twenty-nine slaves on board, which she captured off the Isle of Pines a few days previous, after a chase of twelve hours. The Captain, Fernandez, a Portuguese, escaped with thirteen passengers, chiefly captains of captured slavers, and six negroes. Fernandez took with him about $8000. Flour was very scarce at Montego Bay, and it was feared that the slaves would meet with the same fate which had befallen others, that is, die for the want of proper food.

THE BOUNDARY. We understand that Governor Fairfield has received, in reply to his letter to the President of the 23d ult., a letter from Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State—by which it appears, that prior to the reception of the Governor's letter, the President had received information from another quarter of the late movement of the British troops upon the disputed territory, and had immediately made it the subject of representation to the British Minister, at Washington, who is now in correspondence with the Colonial authorities, upon the subject. A further reply is soon expected by the Governor.

[Age.

Gov. Pennington has sent a special message to the New Jersey Legislature on the subject of the rejection of the legitimate representatives of the state in Congress. He pronounces this act by an unorganized house of representatives, a monstrous usurpation, and a violation of the constitution of the United States.

A Mobile Editor says, he has tasted some excellent Claret Wine, made of grapes produced in Washington county, Alabama. It had an excellent flavor, considering its age, and showed clearly that grapes raised in this country can be made to furnish delicious wines.

By a late report of the Bank Commissioners of the State of Alabama it has been shown that the aggregate loss of the State by Bank insolvencies and the defalcation of one of the agents of the Bank of England falls not little short of two millions of dollars.

A letter from one who escaped from the ship Harold, of Boston, burnt near Pernambuco, says, "we cannot explain the cause of the fire by other grounds than spontaneous combustion, as it commenced in the hold where oil, linseed and saltpetre were stowed, and probably by the excessive heat elicited from these articles."

A committee of five gentlemen has been appointed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, to proceed to Washington and endeavor to enter into some arrangement with the Post Master General for carrying the mail between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

A singular disease is said by the Newbern Spectator to be prevailing in Currituck county, N. C. It affects the head, in what way not mentioned, and is rapidly fatal. Eight persons died in one neighborhood within the space of a few days.

The Pacha of Egypt has relinquished the monopoly of the produce of the country, by which it could be sold for export only to him; and the subjects of his pachalic may now trade on their own hook.

Pedlars have been discovered in Alabama, selling large quantities of goods, most of which bear the marks of being scorched. It is believed that the rascals stole them during the fire at Mobile.

George Williamson, travelling collector of the Albany and Syracuse Railroad, had both his legs run over by the cars, on Sunday, 12th inst., in consequence of his foot slipping, and was so badly injured that he died on the following morning.

Mr. Haughton Young, of North Brookfield, was killed by a snow-plough of a locomotive on the Western Railroad, on Friday, by carelessly stopping to look at some other people, at the very moment when he should have passed over the track.

We are pleased to observe that the Secretary of War has ordered the officers of the Army to wear the usual mourning, for the usual time, in respect for the memory of the late Gen. Bernard, who died recently in Paris.

Party Politics fill the newspapers from all parts of the compass Of the immense amount of reading furnished by them, how small a portion is fitted to make men wiser or better.

The New Haven Palladium states that Mrs. Submit Foot, aged 74 years, was burnt to death, at her residence in Northford, on the 2d instant, by her clothes taking fire.

We find it stated in a French Journal, that the French are about to procure a tract of land on the coast of New Guinea, for the purpose of instituting a Botany Bay establishment.

A destructive fire occurred at Pensacola, on the morning of the 29th ult., destroying five buildings, and the progress of which was only stayed by pulling down two others.

An Irishman, on passing through a field of cattle the other day, said to a friend, "Whenever you see a herd of cows all lying down, and one of them standing up, that one is sure to be a *bull*!"

The Harvard Society, in Charlestown, lately under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. Walker, have given an invitation to Mr. Geo. B. Ellis to settle with them.

The Centenary of Methodism was celebrated at Louis on the 23d ultimo. The collection on the occasion amounted to the liberal sum of $3,400.

A grand salute of 100 guns was fired on Saturday morning, at Sunrise, in honor of the election of Governor Morton to the Executive Chair.

A young lady being asked to subscribe to the Lady's Book, replied with a quiet wink of the left eye, that she had already agreed to take a *Lady's Companion*.

RECEIPTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

Asa Graham,	$1 00	Geo. C Knowles,	$2 00
Francis Hazelton,	2 00	Hon. Sydney Willard,	2 00
Gilman Hazelton,	2 00	S Heywood,	2 00*
Alden Hills,	1 00	W S Jones,	1 00
Dan'l Burbank,	50	David Bartlett,	1 00
A Nutting,	1 50	E Joslin,	2 00
Paul Morrill,	1 00	A Hodgman,	1 00
B Drake,	1 00	A Warren,	1 00
L Daniels,	2 00	Wm Robinson,	1 50
W C Allen,	1 00	Dan'l Whitney	1 00
A Parker,	2 00	Smith & Johnson,	1 00
A Breckenbridge,	2 00	L G Tuttle,	1 00
J M Putnam,	1 00	Wm G Tarbell,	1 00
D Cushing,	2 00	Chas. Fay,	1 00
W Moulton,	1 00	Thos B Warren,	1 00
G A Gates,	75	G Lathrop,	1 00
G Estabrook,	75	L Southworth,	1 00
D Williams,	2 00	P T Scammon,	1 00
M Gleason,	1 00	Paul Gates,	1 29
D Learned,	1 00	Luther Stone,	2 00
N Osborne,	1 42	Preston Day,	2 00

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Edward A. Crowninshield to Caroline M., daughter of Francis Welch, Esq.

On Wednesday evening, by Rev. Paul Dean, Mr. Aaron L. Dennison to Miss Charlotte W. Foster.

On Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Neale, Rev Adiel Harvey, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Westboro' to Miss Lydia Ann, daughter of the late Charles H. Jones of Boston.

In Charlestown, Mr. Abijah Hatch to Miss Elizabeth L. Battles.

In Newton, Mr. Walter Bigelow, of Worcester, to Miss Mary K., daughter of Samuel Hyde, Esq. of Newton.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, Mr. Franklin Whitney, 23. 9th inst., Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. James Blake, 39. 11th inst., Miss Jane Aiken, 49. 11th inst. Capt. Barker Baker, one of the oldest and most esteemed shipmasters of this port, 78.

In Roxbury, 15th inst. Mrs. Deborah K. Chastman, 37.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. John Dodge, 56.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Flour—There is not much alteration in prices. Most kinds are in moderate request, and the stock is not very large. Genesee, common brands, are selling at 6 75; 5 a 600 bls Philadelphia sold at 6 50; Richmond Canal at 6 25 a 6 37 per bl, cash; Howard st. at 6 50, cash, and 6 62 short credit.

Grain—Prices have undergone no variation of consequence this week. Sales of yellow flat Corn, 68 a 70c, and white, 65 a 67c per bushel. Nothing of importance doing in Oats, which are scarce; list sales of Southern, 38 a 40c per bushel; Rye is dull, and nothing doing.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY JAN. 25

Potatoes, per bushel	40	a	50
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	1 25	a	1 50
Turnips, per bushel	25	a	37½
Carrots, per bushel	50	a	62½
Beets, per bushel	50	a	62½
Parsnips, per bushel	62½	a	75
Horseradish, per lb	10	a	12
Radishes, per bunch	10	a	12
Cabbages, dozen	37½	a	75
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	25
Brocoli, each	10	a	20
Lettuce, per head	6	a	10
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Parsley, per bunch		a	12½
Marrow Squashes, per cwt	1 00	a	1 50
Crookneck do. per cwt	1 00	a	
Tomatoes, per half peck		a	25
Peppers (pickled) per gallon	50	a	
Fruit.			
Apples, per bushel	1 00	a	1 50
Pears, per half peck	50	a	75
" extra, per cwt	50	a	
Barberries, per bushel	2 50	a	3 00
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Forced Grapes, per lb	37½	a	50
Malaga do, per lb	20	a	25
Quinces, per bushel	3 00	a	4 00
Baking Pears, per bushel		a	2 50
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Prunes, do do	6	a	10
Dried Apples, do do	4	a	6
Almonds, do do	12½	a	
Filberts, do do	6	a	
Chestnuts, per bushel	3 50	a	4 00
Walnuts, per bushel	2 50	a	

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	12 00	a	13 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.		a	
Good Country, per hundred	75	a	90
Clover		a	
Straw	40	a	50

PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions—The recent advance in the Western markets, on Pork, has caused the article to be held more firm here—sales, however, are light. Beef is without change; considerable Lard has sold for export, at 9¼ a 10c per lb, 6 mos.

Butter, best, per lb	20	a	23
" firkin	18	a	
Hams, Boston, per lb	13	a	
Do. Western, do do	12	a	
Lard, best, per lb	11	a	
Do Western, per keg	10	a	
Beef, per lb	7	a	10
Do Corned	8	a	10
Do Smoked	14	a	
Pork, Boston	8	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	7
Bacon	10	a	14
Chickens, per lb	6	a	10
Turkeys, per lb	10	a	13
Geese, per lb	9	a	
Mutton, per lb	3	a	6
Lamb, per lb	6	a	7
Tripe, per lb	10	a	
Pigs Feet, per lb	8	a	10
Cheese, per lb	8	a	11
Eggs, per dozen	25	a	27
Beef Tallow, per lb	11	a	

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Coals—There are no private sales making beyond the ordinary retail sales, and all kinds are dull. The following parcels have been sold at auction: 25 a 30 chal. Newcastle, 9 75 a $10; 40 a 50 do Sidney, 8 a 8 50, and 20 do Orrel, 8 25 a 8 50 per chaldron, cash.

Newcastle, per chaldron	10 00	a	
Cannel, do do	11 00	a	12 00
Orrel, do do	10 00	a	
Pictou, do do	7 50	a	7 75
Nova Scotia, do do		a	
Sidney, do do	7 50	a	8 00
Anthracite, per 2240 lbs	7 00	a	

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	7 00	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Mountain, do do	7 50	a	8 00
Coke, per chaldron	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord	7 00	a	7 50
Ordinary do do, do do	6 50	a	7 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HOP MARKET.

Hops—The advance noticed in our last report is sustained, and as parcels come to market, they are taken at quotations.

First and second sorts, per lb.	17	a	19

HIDE MARKET.

Hides & Skins—Sales to some extent of Calcutta green Cow Hides, 1 00 a 1 15c, and dry 70 a 75c; and Buffalo dry and green together, at about 9c per lb.—Sales of Calcutta Goat Skins at 22 a 24c; Cape Good Hope Sheep Skins, 33c, and Goat do, 60c each, 6 mos.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	15	a	15½
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande		a	16
St. Salvador	none.	a	
Maranham	none.	a	
California		a	11½
West-Indian	12½	a	13½
African	none	a	
Russia	none	a	
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 34	a	1 38
Do. do do light		a	
Do. dry	91	a	1 05

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, " "	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel	1 25	a	1 50
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, Foreign, per bush	1 80	a	1 90
" " American, do do	1 50	a	1 60
Clover, Northern, per bushel	16	a	18
" Southern, do do		a	24
" Foreign, do do	17	a	18
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	2 50	a	3 00
Red Top, Northern, bushel	1 50	a	
" " Southern, do	85	a	1 00
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 50	a	

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	24	a	25
New York red, light	22	a	24
do do, middling	23	a	
do do, overweight	21	a	
Boston do, slaughter	22	a	23
do dry hide	21	a	23

WOOL MARKET.

Wool—American continues dull, without any settled price, nor sales whereby any correct idea can be given of their market valuation—prices are altogether nominal.

American, common to ¼ blood	40	a	45
" " " ⅜ "	45	a	50
" " " ½ "	52	a	55
Pulled Wool, superfine	55	a	58
No. 1, Lambs',	45	a	47
No. 2, "	33	a	35

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Jan. 20. At market 320 Beef Cattle, and 800 Sheep. About 500 Sheep have been before reported.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The butchers were largely supplied last week, and consequently purchased less, and prices did not advance as much as was expected, from the limited number at market. We quote first quality, $6 25 a 6 50; second quality, $5 76 a $6; third quality, $4 75 a 5 50.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess $5 50; No. 1, $5.

Cows and Calves—Very few at Market, and very few if any sales effected.

Sheep—Lots were sold at $2 50, 2 75, $3, 3 75, 4 50 and $5.

Swine—None at market.

FARM FOR SALE,

IN Canton, on the Boston and Taunton road. Said Farm is under a good state of cultivation and is located 1½ miles from Stoughton, 2½ from Canton centre, and 2 from Canton, south end, and contains 21 acres; 10 of wood, 6 of mowing, 2 of meadow, and 13 of pasture land that is watered by a spring that never dries nor freezes; an excellent well of water, a fine orchard, with a good two-story house and barn, carpenter's shop, woodshed, chaise-house, &c. thereon. Any one wishing to buy a pleasant situation for retirement and business, will do well to call soon as the whole may be bought at the low price of $1400. For further information inquire of CAPTAIN STEAR of Stoughton, or Dr. J. S. SPEAR, 256 Washington street, Boston.

jan25—tf

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SILK GROWERS.

☞ FARM FOR SALE. ☜

FOR sale, a first rate Farm, pleasantly situated in North Middleboro', (Titicut Parish, so called,) thirty-two miles from Boston, and eight from Taunton, on the road leading to Plymouth, and about 40 rods from the Baptist Meeting House, and a mile from the Congregational.

The Farm contains about 28 acres of land divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturing, with a house, barn, corn house, and wood house thereon, with an excellent well of water, an orchard of excellent fruit; and a first rate garden with quinces, cherries, &c. Also, a very thrifty young orchard of White Mulberry Trees, from which was fed 10,000 silk worms till within about a week of their winding up. Said Farm will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for soon, as the present owner is very much out of health and not able to carry it on and calculates to dispose of it the first opportunity. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. ASA NILES.

oct 12—tf

BONE MANURE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public that after ten years experience he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of ground bones and solicits the patronage of the Agricultural community.

Price at the Mill, 35 cents per bushel: put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents, and no charge for casks or cartting.

Also—Ground Oyster Shells at ten cents per bushel.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near the Tremont road in Roxbury; at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street; or through the Post Office, will receive prompt attention.

NAHUM WARD.

march 16—tf

A NEW WORK FOR FARMERS.

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC AND CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1840. This is a new work intended for the Agricultural community, and will be found useful to all classes.

The Agricultural department contains one hundred pages clearly printed matter, of a practical character, and chiefly original. by W. Buckminster, Esq.

The Callender and Astronomical part, is very complete containing much more than the common Almanacs of the day, and calculated for the different parts of the Union.

This work contains one hundred and twenty-six pages, 12 mo, printed on a handsome paper and clear type, and neatly done up. Price of 25 cents.

For sale at the Stores generally.

D. H WILLIAMS, Publisher,
aug 31 No. 6 Water street.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, cheerfully recommend MRS. NORCROSS, as being the most suitable person we ever applied to for help. We have obtained good help and think her worthy of strict confidence. She keeps a highly respectable office and selects the best help; her aim is to gain the confidence of the people and do good. She may be found at 21½ Union street, Boston, opposite Flagg's Bedding Store.

Simon Kendall,	Dr. Baker,
Mrs. R. Gibson,	Rev. Sebastian Streeter,
A. H. White,	Mrs. Stanwood,
Mrs. S. Ross,	Reuben O. Sprague,
S. B. Ormsbee,	Mrs. F. Brigham,
W. H. Gardner,	Levi B. Haskell,
Mrs. Charlotte Reed,	I. H. Nickerson,
E. Carter,	Mrs. Rebecca Irish,
Mrs. Charlotte Flint,	Alexander McGreggor.
B. Patterson,	oct. 5.

DR. C. ELLIS,
DENTIST,
NO. 2 BUMSTEAD PLACE,
(Near Broomfield Street,)
aug 24 BOSTON. tf

A. GILBERT,
HAIR DRESSER AND WIG MAKER,
250 WASHINGTON STREET,
oct 19 BOSTON. tf

POETRY.

THE STAGEMAN'S BALL held at Concord, N. H., on Friday evening last, was one of the most splendid displays of the kind ever witnessed. More than one hundred and fifty couples were present. The following song, composed by our old friend FULLER of Lowell, was sung by him with much applause:—[Times.

Old Shakspeare, who understood human affairs,
Said the world was a Stage and the people all players,
But In new version will venture to broach
And for people read DRIVERS, for STAGE, a STAGE COACH.
Gee ho dobbin, gee ho dobbin, gee up and gee ho.

How manifest 'tis every person alive,
Who enters life's Coach has an itching to drive,
The Infant is striving to drive its mamma,
While she with a broom stick is driving papa
Gee ho, &c.

Our great politicians, in driving delight,
Yet neglect the direction to keep to the right,
But thro' thick and thin dash to become public feeders,
Till the people to check just pull up the LEADERS.

The Soldier's a driver as all of you know,
In war his delight is in driving the foe;
Our enemies ever he's ready to drub,
Though in peace he's a Lady's man UP TO THE HUB.

The tyrant coquette, as a matter of course,
Thinks her lover must mind the rein just like a horse;
Discouraged he leaves her—she sees her mistake,
And laments that she did the "WRONG PASSENGER WAKE."

Of all the hard driving, the hardest I'm sure
The wretched old bachelor has to endure—
If on earth he would ever true happiness feel,
Let me tell him a wife's the main SPOKE IN THE WHEEL.

To those single females who ardently strive,
Yet fear its too late a good bargain to drive,
They're privileg'd surely now leap year prevails,
To make their PROPOSALS TO TRANSPORT THE MAILS.

And now, for a moment let's just take a glance,
To our drivers to night, who have met here to dance
On occasions like this, they're as ready to skip
As horses who prance at the crack of the whip.

May these yearly assemblies continue to thrive,
Good feelings and fellowship keeping alive,
Tho' occasional discords will visit all men
Next year may you all meet in CONCORD again.

To this magical circle of beauty which fills
Our hearts with delight and true pleasure thrills,
When the power of your charms we presume to withstand,
I hope the OLD DRIVER will take us in hand.

A HOUSE OF ONE'S OWN. To those of the middle walks of life we would say, "Beware of the indulgence of a house of one's own." It is often one of great expense, and not (as erroneously believed) of economy. True, it may not be in the outset, a very heavy purchase, scarcely amounting to its former rent, but when the "house is one's own," we fondly think, "Oh, it wants this room papering and the other painting, and a trellice run up here will make it quite delightful; and as it is our own, we may as well at once have these small alterations made, and then we can enjoy them. So long as we continued to rent the house, I never should have thought of spending on another's property; but really these additions will be made at a very little cost, and we shall have the comforts of them all our lives." The owners, perhaps, do not ask themselves, whether, while yet they rented the same house, it needed papering, painting, or trellice to enhance its comforts; but, indulging in the common error, add one expense to another, in the disguise of comforts, till each revolving year they find that their 'improvements' have run up an account which still require a sum as large as a rent to pay them. Few of the innocent indulgences of a week-a-day life are such expensive toys as is "a house of our own." [Metropolitan.

SHOOTING STARS. There is, in the November number of the *London and Edinburg Philosophical Magazine*, a curious article on the subject of shooting stars, founded on observations made in the month of August, 1839, written by Edward Cooper of Birmingham. This article says that the general result of observations on the nights of the 10th and 11th of August, furnishes a most remarkable exhibition of those interesting celestial travellers, and that experience fully justifies the prediction that these, and the nights of the 13th and 14th of Nov., will, in future, be thenceforth established galas. On the subject of the shooting stars of August last, this article in the *Philosophical Magazine observes*, that "the average number per hour, in the half hemisphere to which the writer attended, was 41, exceeding considerably the average of last year at Geneva." It adds, that a circumstance particularly worthy of notice, this year, is that "several of the shooting stars appeared to move upwards, whereas no instance of this was remarked last year at Geneva."

BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT. No one shall run on Sunday, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on Sunday.

No woman shall kiss her child on Sunday, or fasting day.

No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the Selectmen.

No minister shall keep a school.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no Estate, shall be let out and sold, to make satisfaction.

No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or Saints' day, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet, and jews harp.

No man shall court a maid, in person, or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence; £10 for the second; and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual Report to Congress of Secretary Poinsett, is highly commended by all the papers. His suggestions for a reorganization of the Militia of the United States, is perhaps, the most important part—and is one which will meet with the decided apprehation of all Military men.—The following is the statement of the proposed alteration:—

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed, as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from twenty to 37. The whole term of service to be eight years; four years in the first class, and four in the reserve.—One fourth part 2500 men to leave the service every year, passing at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary military duty altogether, at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be recieved into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for the due process of time nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in period of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrollment, the number of days service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation; a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you.

THE LOSS OF THE LEXINGTON.

The Journal of Commerce says "Counting the two names as one, the number of passengers, including children, as far as ascertained, after making all corrections, appears to be 76; and of the boat's company, 35—including Jesse Comstock, whose name was included with the passengers, but it is not here counted with them. Total on board, as far ascertained, 111; of whom only three are supposed to be now living. We are inclined to believe that this number will not be much increased. It is indeed an appalling number, though a good deal less than was at first represented."

Mr. Harnden has received letters from his agent, stating that the attempts, under his direction, to discover the bodies of the unfortunate passengers and crew of the Lexington, has resulted in finding the body of Mr. Osgood, a passenger, whose name has not heretofore been mentioned, with a life preserver on—and about forty trunks belonging to the passengers, and other articles. [Mercantile Journal.

[From the New York Sun.]

We regret to have to add, that among the passengers on board the Lexington, were the wife and two interesting children of Russell Jarvis, Esq., formerly of Boston, more latterly editor of the Philadelphia World, and at present editor of the Evening Tattler, in this city. Capt. Hillard, whose attention had been attracted to this interesting and unfortunate family at the table, saw Mrs. Jarvis floating with one of her children in her arms, on a bale of cotton. The other child had leaped overboard, as had also a great many other passengers—some twenty of whom had life preservers. When observed by Capt. H. Mrs. Jarvis was frantically calling upon the persons in the water to preserve her child and bring it to her on the bale. Mother, children, passengers and all, however, sunk to a common grave.

Since writing the above, we learn from a gentleman who came from Boston last week in the ill-starred steamer, that the cause of this dreadful calamity is entirely free from mystery; and that it is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that means had not been employed to afford the machinery, &c., closely connected with the furnace, any greater protection from the intense heat of the coal fires used in the furnace, than was provided for the boat when she was built, or than was necessary so long as the fuel used was wood.—During the trip, our informant, who has travelled much in steamers in every part of the Union, and of Europe also, while standing by the furnace, first became aware of the fact that coal was used instead of wood. He inquired of the fireman if any additional protection to the machinery had been made since the substitution of coal instead of wood; and being answered in the negative, he remarked to the fireman the necessity of making such additional protection, and explained to him the cause of the necessity. The fireman replied, that he was aware of all that, and added, "We expect all to be burned up one of these days!"

On the contrary, the Agent of the Lexington states that she was thoroughly overhauled and repaired in all respects, in Nov. last, at a great expense—put on the railway, bottom examined, and repaired throughout, with new copper—her boilers, machinery and hull put in complete order; and furnaces fixed for burning coal. He says—"the boat was in every respect seaworthy, well found, and no expense or pains spared in her equipment for winter service. It is well known her engine was a superior one, of Hall's construction.—The boat had iron rods and iron chains attached to her tiller on deck. She was supplied with a full compliment of boats, including one of Francis's patent life boats, which was competent, in my opinion, to have carried all the passengers presumed to have been on board."

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Friday evening contains the following:

"We have intelligence this morning, that another of the passengers has been saved from the steamboat Lexington. The mail carrier from River Head, about forty miles from the scene of disaster, states that on Tuesday afternoon, a man respectably clad, was picked up on the beach near that place, alive, but in such a state of exhaustion, that he could give no account of himself. He was carried to the house of Mr. Terry, and medical aid called in.

The attending physician was of opinion last evening that the man would survive."

Harnden's Express had in bank notes, belonging to brokers in New York and in Boston, and country banks, about 20,000—in specie, $12 000.

The bank notes and $10,000 of the specie, which was in gold, were in a leather trunk, lined with iron, and the trunk in an iron chest—the chest inside of the Express Car, on the deck of the boat.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, of Saturday.]

It is reported, by way of Bridgeport, that a sloop passed within two or three miles of the Lexington, while burning, but that the captain declined going to the relief of the passengers and crew, although solicited to do so by some of his men.

The report that a passenger drifted ashore near Riverhead, L. I., is confirmed. He had been two days and nights on a single bale of cotton, and on reaching the shore, walked three quarters of a mile to a house. He is from Providence, and is supposed to be Mr. Wm. A. Green, of the firm of Allen & Green.

About thirty chests and trunks have come ashore at different points on Long Island, chiefly in the vicinity of Old Field Point.

A chest containing 6000 or 7000 dollars in specie.

CONGRESSIONAL.

January 16. *House.*—The Speaker announced the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the proposition to amend the rules in regard to the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cooper of Georgia was followed by Mr. Biddle of Penn., who also has spoken at length upon the various points before the House, and upon the many matters involved in the Abolition of Slavery and the right of petition. The speech was considered a very able one.

United States Senate.—Several petitions were presented and a number of resolutions—among them was one by

Mr. Williams, of Maine, who offered a resolution calling for all the correspondence in relation to the Boundary Question between Maine, the President, and Great Britain.

Mr. Ruggles of Maine, proposed an amendment, calling for information from the President of the United States, in relation to the occupancy of the Disputed Territory in Maine by British armed troops. Also, whether such possession was made by authority—whether application had been made and leave granted.

M. Buchanan, of Pa. wished that the whole subject might be postponed until tomorrow. The members concented.

A debate of some little interest occured upon the occasion of the presentation of a petition for the protection of wool growers. Mr. Clay of Ky., presented it, and expressed the wish that there might be some favorable action upon it.

Mr Calhoun warmly opposed the subject, for the reason, as he said, that it would bring up the Tariff. Referred.

Whale Fishery.—The following important bill was passed, and sent to the House for concurrence. It was brought forward by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts.

The Bill is entitled "An Act to refund the money paid and to cancel the bond given to secure duties upon vessels and their cargoes employed in the Whale Fishery."

The new law of the Senate says, "That all vessels which have cleared, or hereafter may clear, with registers for the purpose of engaging in the Whale Fishery, shall be deemed to have lawful and sufficient papers for such voyages; and all vessels which have been enrolled and licensed for like voyages, shall have the same privileges and measures of protection as if they had sailed with registers until their respective voyages are completed."

The second section says, "That all forfeitures, fees, duties and charges of every description required of the crews of such vessels, or assessed upon the vessels or cargoes, being the produce of such fishery, because of a supposed insufficiency of a register to exempt them from such claims, are remitted; and all bonds given for such cause are cancelled, and the Secretary of the Treasury is required to refund all such monies to the rightful claimants."

Sub-Treasury Bill.—After the consideration of the usual morning business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Sub-Treasury Bill, and the amendments proposed to the bill.

Mr. Benton spoke at length in defence of an amendment introduced by himself, for the purpose of restoring what he called the first law of the General Government in regard to the public dues. The law was an act of 1789, which said that the Government dues should be collected in Gold and Silver only.

Mr. B. then commenced a long speech in defence of Gold and Silver currency, in conclusion of which Mr. Wright moved that the provisions of the bill for receiving the paper of the Government for government dues be stricken out.

The Senate then adjourned.

The house of Mr. Samuel Scoven, in Springfield, Effingham county, Geo., was consumed on the night of the 5th inst. and a daughter of Mr. S., 4 years of age, and a black boy of 14, perished in the flames. Mr. S., with his wife and an infant, barely escaped, by leaping out of a window.

The whig State Convention recently assembled at New Haven, Ct. nominated all the old State officers for re-election.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives. January, 17. Mr. Parsons from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the remonstrance against the right of Daniel Bassett, elected a representative from Barnstable, to a seat in the House.

The remonstrance was based on the ground, that Mr. Bassett was employed as an officer of the Government of the United States.

The committee report that he was employed by the chief of the Topographical Bureau, to superintend the erection of a Breakwater; and they did not think that was holding an office under the Government of the United States, which would disqualify him from holding a seat in the House, within the meaning of the Constitution; and they cited some precedents in support of their conclusion.

The report concluded by giving the remonstrants leave to withdraw, and the same was accepted.

Mr. Howe of Boston, presented the petition of Thomas Richardson for leave to extend a wharf in Boston harbor—referred.

The House proceeded at 12 o'clock, pursuant to assignment, to elect two candidates from Lieut. Governor, from the four who had the highest number of votes from the people, to be presented to the Senate, for them to elect one to be the Lieut. Governor for the ensuing year.

According to rules of proceeding reported by a committee and adopted by the House, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Allen of Worcester, Stickney of Lynn, and Gray of Boston, was appointed to receive the votes of the members, on the table in front of the Speaker's chair, and to count them there, in the presence of the House—and the election of one candidate was ordered to be declared, before a ballot for a second should be taken.

The members were called by the Speaker in order according to divisions and rows of seats, to file by the table and deposit their votes, which having been done and the votes having been counted, the result of the first election was:

Whole number of votes,	433
Necessary to a choice,	215
George Hull had	317
Nathan Willis,	171

So George Hull was declared to be chosen as a candidate to be presented to the Senate.

The House then proceeded in like manner to make choice of another candidate, and the result was:

The whole number was	375
Necessary for a choice,	188
Nathan Willis had	310
John W. Brown,	51
Amasa Walker,	14
George Hull,	4
James Brewer,	1

So Nathan Willis was declared to be elected a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor.

A committee was appointed to join the committee of the Senate, for the purpose of notifying Hon. Marcus Morton of his election, and that the two branches are ready to wait upon him at his convenience to administer the oaths prescribed by the Constitution.

The Speaker then proceeded to announce the Standing Committees of the House for the current political year, as follows:

Standing Committees of the House.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Dexter of Boston, Allen of Worcester, Stickney of Lynn, Starkweather of Pawtucket, Allen of Northfield, Baker of Dorchester, Bacon of Bedford.

On Probate and Chancery.—Messrs. Lincoln of Worcester, Ward of Danvers, Church of Westport, Willis of Boston, Wheelock of Warwick, Gardner of Nantucket, Crawford of Oakham.

On Education.—Messrs Shaw of Bridgewater, Greene of New Bedford, Hyde of Southbridge, Emerson of Boston, Duncan of Hanover, Dodge of Hamilton, Tilden of Belchertown.

On Finance.—Messrs. Gray of Boston, Morgan of New Bedford, Ames of Greenfield, Fisk of Waltham, Stone of Lynn, Tripp of Fairhaven, Mulliken of Lexington.

On Bills in the Third Reading.—Messrs Walley of Roxbury, Curtis of Boston, Tarbell of Pepperell, Fabens of Salem, Parris of Plymouth, Deane of Uxbridge, Taber of New Bedford.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Giles of Cambridge, Phillips of Boston, Clark of Fairhaven, Barrows of Attleboro' Houghton of Lynn, Babbit of Adams, Williams of Marblehead.

On County Estimates.—Messrs. Eddy of Fall River, Peck of Pittsfield, Locke of West Cambridge, Perkins of N. Bridgewater, Goddard of Paxton

On the Pay Roll.—Messrs. Church of Lee, Quincy of Boston, Richards of Randolph, Henderson of Sunderland, Hayden of Marlborough.

On Change of Names.—Messrs. Johnson of Haverhill, Crowell of Dennis, Daniel of Medway, Flint of Reading, Bushnell of Cheshire.

On Printing.—Messrs. Morse of Newburyport, Webster of Stockbridge, Marvin of Boston, Palfrey of Salem, Gourgas of Concord.

The following were announced as the Joint Standing Committees:

On accounts.—Messrs. Harris and Sibley, of the Senate, Messrs. Thayer of Braintree, Griswold of Buckland, Hinckley of Barnstable, Newton of Monson, Floyd of Plainfield, of the House.

On Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Brown and Phelps, of the Senate. Messrs. James of Scituate, Billings of Goshen, Boynton of Templeton, Barnes of Barrington, Bishop of Russell, of the House.

On Railways and Canals. Messrs. Savage and Sumner, of the Senate. Messrs. Phelps of Hadley, Henshaw of Leicester, Richardson of Boston, Loring of Hingham, Howe of Brookfield, of the House.

On Towns.—Messrs. Sprague and Morey, of the Senate, Messrs. Whitman of N. Bridgewater, Wheeler of Bolton, Stebbins of Wilbraham, Hinsdale of Hinsdale, Lyon of Needham, of the House.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hastings and Greenwood, of the Senate. Messrs Wright of Lowell, Southgate of Leicester, Packard of Dartmouth, Hunting of Boston, Arnold of Westfield, of the House

On Parishes and Religious Societies.—Messrs. Whitmarsh and Abbot of the Senate. Messrs. Kittredge of Haverhill, Pierce of Stoughton, Greele of Boston, Howard of West Bridgewater, Harrington of Shrewsbury, of the House.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Quincy and Pond of the Senate. Messrs. Peabody of Salem, Winthrop of Watertown, Bacon of Sandwich, Bigelow of Boston, Stowe of Roxbury, of the House.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Parker and Little of the Senate, Messrs. Mitchell of Boston, Putnam of Danvers, Stebbins of Swanzey, Stetson of Bridgewater, Marble of Charlton of the House.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dwight and Mansur of the Senate, Messrs. Southwick of Lowell, Alden of Shelburne, Hood of Lynn, Whitmore of G. Barrington, Brown of Winchenden, of the House.

On the Fisheries.—Messrs. Marston and Lane of the Senate, Messrs. Atkins of Provincetown, Briggs of Nantucket, Burnham of Gloucester, Leavitt of Boston, Cooper of Newburyport, of the House.

On Banks and Banking.—Messrs. Hubbard and Russell of the Senate, Messrs. Williams of Nantucket, Lawrence of Boston, Fuller of Newton, Perkins of Fitchburg, Chamberlain of Dalton, of the House.

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance.—Messrs Upton and S. Wood of the Senate Messrs. Hooper of Boston, Russell of Plymouth, Swift of Falmouth, Rogers of Salem, Gibbs of New Bedford, of the House.

On Prisons.—Messrs. Hooper and Eastabrook of the Senate, Messrs. Jenks of Nantucket, Gurney of Boston, Pratt of Hopkington, Thayer of Montague, Bart of Berkley of the House.

On Public Charitable Institutions.—Messrs. Whitmarsh and Wales of the Senate Messrs. Bradshaw of Nantucket, Salisbury of Worcester, Davis of Edgartown, Bliss of Longmeadow, Byington of Southwick, of the House.

On the Library.—Messrs. Willard, Parker and Savage of the Senate, Messrs. I. P. Davis of Boston, Williams of Roxbury, Shepherd of Mansfield, of the House.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. B. P. Williams and Quincy of the Senate, Messrs. Cushman of Bernardstown, Clark of Northampton, Cook of Lenox, Noyes of Newbury, Winship of Brighton, of the House.

Saturday Jan. 18. *In the Senate.* Mr. Hubbard from the Committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Lieut. Governor, made a verbal statement of the reason why the votes of all the Senators were not yesterday all returned, and moved that the following written statement should be recorded in the Journal.

"The Committee by whom the votes for Lieutenant Governor were yesterday received, sorted and counted in the presence of the Senate, beg leave to state to the Senate, that when they found the result of the balloting to be as reported by them yesterday, they inquired of each other, and ascertained that all the members of the Board had voted, but upon the examination made by them, they could not make the whole number of ballots more than 39. Immediately after the adjournment yesterday, the Committee apprehending that a mistake had been made by them in their counting the votes, re-examined the ballots, which had remained untouched on the table in the centre of the Senate Chamber, as left by them, and found a written ballot, on an unusually large piece of paper, for his Honor George Hull, on the back of which one of the committee had minuted the number of votes received and counted by him, which ballot was by mistake omitted by him in his count; that the other member of the Committee, when he made a re-count of the votes received and counted by his associate, seeing only the back of this large, with the minute of the number of votes noted on it, supposed it to be nothing more than a memorandum, and did not include it to his re-count, so that it was wholly omitted by the Committee in their count and report to the Senate.

(Signed) WM. J. HUBBARD.
JOSEPH W. MANSUR.

Senate Chamber, Jan. 18, 1840."

Mr. Hastings moved as amendment by which the words 'unusually large' should be stricken out, for he objected to throwing any blame upon the individual casting the vote; he thought the Committee would have more reason for overlooking a small than a large piece of paper in their count.

Mr. Parker would not object to the entry being made upon the Journal, if the statement were signed by the Committee; an additional vote might effect the result of the election, and in that event, he would move for the reconsideration of the vote whereby the Report of the Committee was accepted; but as the like circumstance could not in this case happen, he was in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Hubbard had no objection to singing, neither did he suppose his associate would; in answer to the Senate from Worcester, who objected to the words "unusually large," he did not himself receive the ballot, but thought it might have been over-looked from the circumstance stated; he did not intend any reflection upon any member of the Board.

Mr. Mansur replied, but in so low a tone that his voice was not audible so far from him as the Reporter's desk.

Mr. Upton was opposed to the entry of the statement upon the journal, for there was not the least shadow of doubt that it was correct; if the contrary were the case, let the statement become a subject of judicial investigation, and of entry upon the journal, but for the present, he thought it useless; he, however, moved an amendment by which the error stated by the committee, should simply be entered.

Mr. Savage wished the committee might sign the statement, if it were recorded.—Respecting the words "unusually large," he himself was struck with that phraseology, but he did believe that it was purely by accident that one gentleman should put in a larger piece of paper than another he thought the whole Board was exempt from censure, as also the committee, and that it was unnecessary in this instance to encumber the record; if, however, the entry should be made, it was the duty of the Committee to sign it.

The motion to strike out the words "unusually large," was rejected.

Mr. Hubbard said the Committee were not solicitous in this matter, but that the Senate would take such action upon the statement as was agreeable. He then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hooper renewed the motion.

Mr. Parker thought the words "unanimously" ought to be inserted; he wished to have a correct course taken, and one most satisfactory to the Senate.

Mr. Quincy objected, as this would be unparliamentary.

Mr. Sumner thought the Senate ought not to occupy much time in this matter.—In answer to Mr. Parker, he said a vote ought not to be taken unless every gentleman were in his seat; the action of the Senate was sufficient, and even if one or two gentlemen were absent, that was their fault, if there were any fault; he hoped the question was to be taken, might be done as speedily as possible.

The Record was ordered to be made by a vote of 23 to 7.

Mr. Parker, from the Special Joint Committee, appointed to notify the Hon. Marcus Morton, of his election to the office of Governor reported that they had attended to that duty, and that the Governor elect had signified his acceptance of that office, and his readiness to be qualified at 12 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Willard, from the Special Joint Committee appointed to notify his Honor George Hull, that he had been elected Lieut. Governor, reported that the Lieut. Governor elect had signified his acceptance of that office, and his readiness to be qualified when the two branches shall be in convention for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the Clerk was charged with a message to the House to propose a Convention of the two branches at 12 o'clock to-day, for the purpose of administering the oaths of office to the Governor and Lieut. Governor elect.

Subsequently the House, by Mr. Cushing, their Clerk, announced their concurrence in the above proposition, and in pursuance thereof; the two Houses met in Convention, and Messrs Whitmarsh and Harris, of the Senate, and Messrs Reverdy of Boston, Pierce, of Stoughton, Bacon of Sandwich, and Ames, of Greenfield, of the House, were appointed a committee to inform the Governor and Lieut. Governor and Lieut. Governor elect, that the two branches are now in Convention for the purpose of administering to them the oaths of office. Subsequently the Committee returned, accompanied by Marcus Morton, Governor elect, and George Hull, Lieut. Governor elect, who severally took and subscribed the oaths required to qualify them for the discharge of the duties of their respective offices. Proclamation was then made that his Excellency Marcus Morton is Governor, and his Honor George Hull is Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth for the current political year.

The Governor and Lieut. Governor then withdrew, and the two Houses separated.

On motion of Mr. Willard, the Senate proposed to the other branch a Convention on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of the election of Counsellors for the ensuing year, which which proposition was concurred in by the House.

Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

Sent down.

Mr. Sprague, from the Committee on Towns, reported an order of notice on the petition from the town of Gloucester—Accepted. Sent down for concurrence. Came up concurred.

Mr. Morey presented an account of the Treasurer of the City of Boston, of receipts and expenditures for the Hospital establishment on Rainsford Island. Referred to Com. on Accounts. Sent down for concurrence. Adjourned.

In the House, the following petitions were received and referred:—

Mr. Smith, of Pembroke, presented petition of Heman Thomas, praying to be set off from Hanson, and annexed to Pembroke.

Mr. Henderson, of Sunderland, presented the several petitions of Lyman Harding and another, praying to be set off from Whately and annexed to Deerfield; and of Elias Hawks and others, to the aid thereof. Severally referred to the Committee on Towns.

Mr. Allen, of Tisbury, presented a petition of Sevoy M. Yale, for leave to build a wharf in the harbor of Holmes Hole.

Mr. Hunting, of Boston, presented petition of the proprietors of Rowe's wharf, for leave to extend their wharf. Severally referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance.

Mr. Gibbs, of New Bedford, presented the first Annual Report of the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Corporation. Referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. Newton, of Warren, presented a petition of the Congregational Society in Warren, for leave to assess the pews in their meeting house.

Mr. Harris, of East Bridgewater, presented a petition of the First Parish in that town, for leave to assess pews—Severally referred to the Committee on Parishes, &c.

Mr. Hyde, of Southbridge, presented a petition of Bely Tiffany for an allowance of his pay as a Representative last year. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Hyde also presented an account of Nathaniel Hunt, guardian of the Dudley Indians. Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Several petitions for change of name were presented and referred to the Committee on that subject.

[Continued on the 2d page.]